## Shirt Sewers' Co-operative Union, N. York.

A meeting of the citizens of New York, who sympathize with the efforts of the Shirt makers to better their condition, was held on Monday evening, Oct. 6th.

From the Report of the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Downing, we make the following extracts :

Forced by direct necessity, through want of employment and starvation wages, when we had work to do, some few of our present numbers combined together in the month of April last, and organized into an Association styled the Shirt-Sewers' Co-operative Union. Our sims and objects were to work together for mutual benefit, to share the profits occruing from our industry, according to our ability and willingness to do, instead of being, as formerly, compelled to give the liou's shore of our labor to an employer. Briefly, it was an experiment, and it has succeeded. We have demonstrated the fact to our cast down and suffering sisters, that full double the wages can be carned by less hours of toil, under our new plan of combination, than under the old arrangement. When our numbers were limited and the work light, we were unable to pay our way; but as our members increased with the demand for laborour profits increased, leaving us at present a net profit of 10 per cent, over the prices paid to the members. A statement of the prices of work given by employers and that paid by the Association, will serve to show the advantage we have already gained by combination.

Prices of shirts made for large shirt manufactories range from 5 cents to 50 cents; while our lowest prices are 25 cents for cheap shirts, and 75 cents for the best made article. Our prices range thus for the same article, only that ours are well made, which cannot be said of sale

Cheap Shirts, shop made, Best Shirts, shop made, 31 to 50 Cheap Shirts, Association made Best Shirt-, Association made Collars, shop made, 1, 2 and 3 Collars, Association made, 8 to 10

From these prices we are even now enabled to save 10 per cent., still to be divided or to be laid out in stock for the mutual advantages of all. Aside from these advantages, the members are not overtasked as much as under the old system, and we are sure of our being promptly paid, which very often was not the ease in shop work. We therefore feel warranted in urging upon the public the necessity and expediency of enlarging our sphere of usefulness, by increasing our facilities for employing all who prefer working for themselves, and those dependent upon them, to toiling for the pittance wages grudgingly given by employ-

There is a general feeling of sympathy and a lively interest for the defenseless and deeply wronged Shirt makers of our city. Nobly are they striving to earn, in honesty and decent poverty, the bread that poorly feeds, and the humble raiment that but poorly covers their wasted forms. They are patient sufferers, toiling unceasingly, ever hopeful of a brighter future. Very many are widows, descended by reverses to poverty; more of them are or-

-" too early thrown On the cold world, unloved, alone."

Others are compelled to aid in the support of been lightly treated or totally disregarded.

The defenseless girl often wrestles with poverty, hunger, temptation, until dire necessity forces Christian ? Is it human ?

The Rev. Mr. PARKER remarked:

In view of the facts stared in the Report, he was strongly impressed with the passage of Scripture: "The destruction of the poor is their poverty;" which he illustrated by a reference to the case of two sisters, who were comnelled to make shirts at 10 cents each, and bosoms at 5 cents, thus, by the most assiduous labor, carning respectively the sums of 25 and 50 cents per day, and one of whom was wasting away with consumption. What should be done to relieve this class of persons? He knew of but one remedy for these and other evils of Society, and that was the greater prevalence of the principles of the Gospel-"Divinity coming down to Humanity"-which idea he eloquently illustrated at some length.

Honace Guerrey was next introduced to the audience, and said that he believed there were philanthropy and religion enough in the world, if properly appealed to, to eradicate most of the evils of society. There was no lack of the spirit of benevolence and generasity. There were plans before the public, which tended to the removal of social evils, and he regarded that of this Association as among the number. Its members have gone to work upon the small capital of \$225, and given employment to forty persons. If they had \$2,000-the sum which they were anxious to secure—they would be enabled to open a shop in Broadway or some other public street, in place of their little back room upon Henry-st., and could set one thousand persons at work. This could be done, if the appeal were fairly made to the public, and the experiment could hardly fail of success .-The Association could furnish their work as e'scaply as the best establishments in Broadway and elsewhere. Once let the public understand this, and the majority of people would prefer to trade where the money, which now goes for the payment of heavy rents and other expenses, would be paid into the bands of those who did the work.

Rev. HENRY WARD BELCHER followed Mr. Greeley. He was, he said, born and reared ir

of theological doctrines. He early had the Westminister catechism placed in his hands. but, to his shame be it spoken, he could never commit it to memory nor understand it. The old style of preaching from Sabbath to Sabbath did not come up to his idea of preaching the Gospel. It took a whole church full to preach the Gospel. It was the spirit of God's benevalence carried down to humanity. Its influence upon the world was like that of the sun in the Spring, when o'l Neture burst into bloom beneath its influence. Preaching the Gospel was bringing down Spring from Heaven to Earth .-It was the whole work of taking care of men. It was to search out the wants of community and relieve them. But how much more was the duty imperative when the appeal came to Mr. B. regretted that he had not made himself sufficiently acquainted with the grievances of the needlewomen, but he had become equainted with many cases of distress, and he should take care to better inform himself with respect to heir condition. He also pledged himself to bring their claims to the attention of the Church of which he was pastor. If a deputation of them were to present themselves, and state their case, he did not believe there was a Church in the City but would consider their claims legitimate. Mr. B. very foreibly illustrated the mental and moral evils which grow out of a state of physical destitution, comparing the condition of a portion of the needlewomen to that of the slaves of the South, whose condition was in some cases most deplorable.

Before the close of the meeting, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Greeley coch pledged themselves to raise \$100 for the use of the Union, and Mr. John H. Swift also pledged himself to raise the like sum, and more if he

#### Letter from Mr. Clay.

A letter from Mr. CLAY, dated Ashland, Oct. 3d, to some gentleman in New York, dwelling principally upon the Compromise measures, has been published. It is long, filling several columns of the Eastern papers. He rejoices in the general acquiescence manifested in the compromise measures of the last Congress, and at the law-abiding spirit of the people. He thinks But, d-n the Aboltionists! they gathered in that the necessity of maintaining, and enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, unrepealed, and without any modification that would seriously impair its officieusy, must be admitted by the impartial judgment of all candid men. He admits that the right exists of amendment and discussion, of that and all other laws, but that there are occasions when a spirit of moderation should prompt a forbearance to exercise that right, and uch, he thinks, is the case at present.

The most of his letter is taken up with a discussion of the right of peaceable accession, which he prenounces wholly indefensible.

Mr. Clay holds out no hope to the Secessionets that they would be permitted to secode without resistance. He would use the whole power of the Union to compel submission .-On this subject he uses the following emphatic [Pittsburgh Gaz. language:

"Considering the vast extent of our territory, of passion, of opinion, of interests and of sections, pervading the entire Union, we have great reason to be thankful to Providence for the degree of calmness, of tranquility, and sat- He's lost smid the living mass-I have not isfaction which prevails. If there are local exceptions at the North and at the South, of rash and misguided men who would madly resist the families and widowed mothers, and all have a constitution and laws of the United States, let pressing claim on society. Too long has this us not despair of their return, in seasonable time, to reason and to duty. But suppose we They bear, in silence, sufferings and trials should be disappointed, and that the standard that would chill the sternest hearts to recount. should be raised of open resistance to the Union, the constitution, and the laws, what is to be done? There can be but one possible answer. sad and fearful siternatives upon her. Is this The power, the authority and dignity of the government ought to be maintained, and resistance put dawn at every hazard. Government, in the fallen and depraved state of man, would lose all respect, and fell into disgrace and contempt, if it did not possess potentially, and wo'd not, in extreme cases, practically exercise the right of employming force.

The theory of the constitution of the United States assumes the necessity of the existence and domestic relations. Congress is expressly authorized "to raise and support armies" "to provide and maintain a navy, and "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." The duty of executing the laws and suppress insurrections is without limitation or qualification; it is co-extensive with the ju. Is, just to chase to Syracuse a nigger runarisdiction of the United States, and it comprehends every species of resistance to the execution of the laws, and every form of insurrection, no matter under what auspicies or sanction it is Their Brandy let them throw away, and try the

Individuals, public meetings, States, may resolve, as often as their tastes or passions may prompt them to resolve, that they will foreibly oppose the execution of the laws, and screde from the Union. Whilst these resolutions remain on paper, they are harmless; but the moment a daring hand is raised to resist, by force, the execution of the laws, the duty of enforcing them arises, and if the conflict which may ensue should lead to civil war, the resisting party, having begun it, will be responsible for all con- will slavery speak in such verses?

GREAT MEN WERE LIVING BEFORE AGAMEM-NON .- Louis X., passed a general law, 1315, for the enfranchisement of all serfs belonging to the crown. He there made a positive declaration, that Slavery was contrary to Nature, which intended that all men by birth should be free and equal; that since his kirgdom was denominated the kingdom of the Franks or Freemen, it ap- Freedom is typed in every element; peared just and right that the fact should correspond with the name .- Koch's Recolutions of Europe, chap. 5, period 4.

The Governors of Massachusetts and New Father of Light! shall the great reckoning come a rural district of Conneticut, where, by preach. Hampshire, have appointed the 27th of Novem- To lift the weak and strike the oppressor dumbing the Gospel, was understood a presentation ber, as the day of unnual thanksgiving.

From the Banner of the Tin.es. The Water Cure.

Supposed to have been composed by the state hunter who jumped from a window, and stumbled into the Canal at Syrucuse, on the night of the

REPORTED FOR THE DANNER OF THE TIMES, BY JOHN BAWL, ENQ.

Come listen, Southern brethren, and hear me sing a lay Of something that befel me up North the other

You see my soul was guilty, and so to make it purc.

I took a tramp to Syracuse to try the Water

Cure. Once, o'er me rose the bondman's shrick, and groans upon the sir-

His wails and cries of agony-and yet I did not thought the niggers monkeys, 'cause God had

made 'em black. And swore that if they run away, I'd help to take them back.

And soon my valor it was tried; for, up to A nigger run to hide himself from whipping

He shook the shackles from his limbs, and yawed that he would be-What God designed his creatures all-a man, unchained and free!

and abuse ;

So I, with other bloodhounds, did start upon his track. To prove that Daniel's words were true, and

take the darker back;

And in my breeches' pocket, revolvers two I For, since the Lord forsook me, I tight on my own hook."

So up to Syracuse I went, and found the nigger there: We got the shackles on his hands, though hard

he fought, I swear : We took him to the office where the Policemen

One monkey, by the name of Ward, (some think the fool a man,)

Came out upon the office steps, and there harangued the clan; I own his words were eloquent, and that it 'act

me back, To hear such thoughts, such burning words, come from a man so black!

Well night came on-in Townsend Block the darkee was secured. But soon there gathered such a crowd, I wished

my life insured! clamor rises in the streets !- O God protect

me !- hark I some angry breath puts out the lights !- the city all is dark !

And now the tun-ult thickens-the clamor comes once mure;

our numerous population, the heated conflicts. The crowd comes smashing windows through, and bursting down the door ! ey bear the nigger from the room-I dare

> make no defente ! seen him since!

Affirighted by these direful things, insulted by the growd, I leaped from out the window then, with yells both long and loud :

The Devil shure is at my heels! I'll die, I sure-Iv shall ! And, raving thus, I run and stumbled square in

I rolled around in vain attempts to get out of

By standers laughed, and I began to feel myself the Ape ! At length an honest Pat took hold, and helping me, said, 'Shure,

God bless yer soul, my Southern friend, this is a Wather Care! And such I think it must have been, for some how since I fell.

and the application of force, both in our foreign I feel more humble than before, and less a fiend of helt: It learned me that the blacks, en masse, are not

a pack of fools, That all the Northerners are not doughfaces and base tools.

And my advice to Webster, to Fillmore and to Ciay.

MUL! Ind if their bodies and their souls they wish to make more pure,

Water Cure.

# Mr. Cranch, the Artist.

This accomplished artist is now at Nahant, where he has made several happy sketches .-The sea, and especially the particular rocks of that promontory have been admirably portrayed by his colors.

The following sonnet which we are permitted to publish, authorizes us to enroll the name of another poet on the side of Freedom. When Man was not made for forms but forms for man

And there are times when Law itself must bend To that clear spirit that bath still outran The speed of human justice. In the end Potentates, not Humanity must fall.

Water will find its level; fire will burn; The winds must blow around the earthly ball; The earthly half by day and night must turn. Man must be free; if not through law, why then

Above the law; until its force be spent, And justice brings a better. When! oh, when!

#### Selections for Newspapers.

Most persons think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easier part of the business. How great an error! It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every day, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is indeed "no casy task." If every person who reads a newspaper, could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently is it the ease that an editor looks over all his exchanges for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing.-Every paper is dryer than a contribution box ; and yet something must be had-his paper must have semething in it, and he does the best he can To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing he does is the easiest part of his labor. A paper when completed should be one the editor would be willing to read to his wife, his mother, or his daughter; and if he do that, if he gets such a paper, he will find his labor a most difficult

Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his special benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him it must be stopped, it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editor, if but few people in this vicinity have been so unfortunate as to die, or so fortunate as to get married the previous week. An editor sho'd have such things in his paper whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, just so many tastes has he to consult. One wants stories and poetry; anothcrabbers all this. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have semething sound. One likes ancedotes, fun and irolic, and a next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out, and the editor is a blackguard .--Next comes something argumentive, sail the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see the poor fellow gets roughly handled .-And yet, to ninety-nine out of a hundred, these things never occur. They never reflect that what does not please them, may please the next man, but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing .- Ecchinge

## Lunghter.

Oh! glorins laughter! Thou man-loving spirit, that for a time doth take the burden from the weavy back! that dost by salve to the feet, broised and cut by flints and sharps; that takes blood-baking inclandarly by the nase, and makes it grin despite itself; and all the sorrows of the past, doubts of the toture, confoundest in the joy of the present, Thou makest man truly philosophic: conquerer of himself and care! What was talked of as the golden chain of Jove, was nothing but a succession of laugher a chromatic scale of merriment that reaches from earth to Olympus. It is not true Prome-there such the fire, but the longiture of the gods to deity our clay and in the abundance of our meriment to make us reasonable creatures. Have you ever considered what man would be, destitute of the emobling faculty of laughter. Laughter is to the face of man what synovia-I think auntomists call it-is to his joints; it oils, latricates, and unkes the human countenance divine .-Without it our faces would have looked byena-like, the iniquities of our hearts, with no sweet antipode to work upon them would have made the face of the best among us, a horrid looking thing, with two sullen, hungry, cruel lights at the top, (for forcheads would then have gone out of taskion) and a cavernous hole below the nose. Think of a habe without laughter-as it is its first intelligence. The creature shows the divinity of its origin and end by smiling upon us. Yes, smiles are its first talk with the world-smilthe first answer that it understands. And then, as worldly wisdom comes mon the little thing, it crows, it cuckles it grins and slakes in its nurses arms or in a waggish humor playing bopeep with the breast, it reveals its destiny, declares to him with ears to hear the beirdom of its immortality. Let materialists bluspheme as gingerly and acutely as they will, they must end in confission and laughter. Man may take a trimophant stand upon his broad grins, for he looks around the world, and his innermost soul tickled with the knowledge, tells him he of all creatures laughs. Imagine, if you can a laughing fish. Let man then send a loud rently grateful for the privelege.

NIAGARA ECLIPSED .- The River Shirhawati, between Bombay and Cape Comaria, talls into the Gulf of Arabia. The river is about one-fourth of a mile in width, and in the rainy season, some thirty feet in depth.-This immense body of water rushes down a rocky slope three hundred feet, at an angle of forty-five degrees, at the bottom of which it makes a perpendicular plunge of eight hundred and fitty feet, into a black and dismal abyss, with a noise like the loudest thunder. The whole descent is, therefore, eleven hacdred and fifty feet, or several times that of Nisgara. The volume of water in the lat-ter is somewhat larger than that of the former, but in depth of descent it will be seen there is no comparison between them. In the dry season the Shirhawati is a small stream, and the fall is divided into three cascades of surpassing beauty and grandeur. They are almost dissipated and dissolved into mist before reaching the bed of the river below.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.-In Household Words it is said, imagine a railway from here to the Sun. How many hours is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express train, going incessantly a hundred miles an kour, without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy boy would grow to be a man-the man would grow old and die-without seeing the sun, for it is distant more than a hundred ears from us. But what is this compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started, by our railway, at the creation, to go from Neptune to the Sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand yours from the center of our system.

NEW YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS FREEMAN, HODGES & CO., 58 LIBERTY-STREET,

NEAR THE POST-OFFICE. NEW-YORK.

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY AR-RIVALS FROM Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FAN-CY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS

We respectfully invite all Cash Furchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. devoted to MILLINEAY GOODS and any of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beaustyle and cheapness. Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck.

Satin and Taffetta Ribbons, of all widths and

Siiks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Volvets, Feathers, American and French Artifical

Puffings, and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment. Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves, Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambrie Handker-hiofs. Crapes, Lisses, Parletons, Illusion and Cap

Valencienes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Luces. Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Meri-

no Gloves and Mits. Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American and Italian STRAW GOODS. July, 1851.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL

6000 SIDES SPANISH & SLAUGHighter Patria Huies, with a large stock of O.l. Curriers' Tools, and every article in the

Also, 200 cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of Massachusetts Manufacture, all of which will be sold at prices entirely satisfactory to purchasers.

J. H. CRITTENDEN.
Cleveland, Sept. 29, 1851.

## Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best row in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines. for any purpose to call before contracting else-

. P. Story, Wankesha, Wankesha, Co., Wis. amrs Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit, Co., Ohio. Mr. Tapporn, Ravenus, Portage County, Ohio Staw & Taff, Braceville, Trumbull County, O. Moor & Johnson, M. Conellsville, Morgan Co., O. Wm. Hambleton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O. Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O. J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O. Jordon & Co., Boomfield, Trumbull Co., O. John Weimere, Canneld, Mahoning County, O.

THO'S SHARP & BROTHERS. Salem, May 30, 1851.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a small Farm, msisting of Sixty Acres of first rate land, situated two miles North East of Salem. There are ipon the premises a Log House and small Barn, d one of the best veins of coal in the neighborhood. The property is that formerly held by Dr. Saml. Ball. Indisputable titles will be

For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply May 1, 1851. J. HEACOCK.

The Young Abolitionists!

OR Conversations on Slavery-By J. Eliza-We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be ent by mail, price 20 ets., Muslin I. TRESCOTT, Co. Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store

14 West 1th St., Cincinnati. August 10, 1850. TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS

Pelion's Large Outline Maps. ERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Larg-Outline Maps-Pelton's Key to do., Navlor's System of Teaching (icography, or Bal. e win's Universal Pronouncing Gazateer, can de so by applying to the subscriber at his resid near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE. erestures laughs. Imagine, if you can a ghing fish. Let man, then send a loud ha! through the universe and be reve-to the subscriber at Damascoville Col. Co., Co., or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbians Also, for sale at the above named place several Cases of Scientific Aparatus, for Common

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, consisting of 55 acres of land, well improved. The Farm is situated two miles south of Salem, near the Lisbon Read. The improvements are a Frame House, with a good well of water near the door, also a good Log Barn.
THOMAS TEAGARDEN.

August 30th, 1851. DAVID WOODRUFF.

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Salkies, se A general assortment of carriage on hand, made of the best mit erial catest style. All v ork was, nice Shop on Main stre t. Salez , O.

Dental Surgery. J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is pre-pared to execute all work in the above profes-

n, that may be intrusted to him. New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850. Anti-Slavery Songs! WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a dis-

tance shall be promptly attended to.

Aug. 10, 1850.] I. TRESCOTT, & Co. JAMES BARNABY, PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

the Salum Bookstora.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Extracts of letters from Judgs Story, Chanceller Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844. I have read the prospectus with great plea-sure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain as true ends, it will contrimte in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess in a moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; is will redeem our periodical literature from the represels of being devoted to light and superficial rending, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sectimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life JOSEPH STORY.

New York, 7th May, 1844. I approve very much of the plan of the Living Age;' and if it be consisted with the imcligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicase, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be ope of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1844. Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed to me the most useful. the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes. a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age,

J. Q. ADAMS.

PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was invorably received by the public for twenty years.) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshoess to it by many things which were excluded by a month's uclay, but while we are thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political parvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Concacatories, highly wronght Tales and vivid descriptions of reral and mountain Scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Lise, by the sagarious Spentator, the sporkting Examiner, the judicious Atheneum, the busy and industrious Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the seber and respectable Christian Olegiver; these are intermixed with the Military and Saval rends niscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Frezer's, Tait's, Amsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and at Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety of importations from the continest of Europe, and from the new growth

of the Bruish Colonies.

We hope that, by 'winnowing the wheat from the chaff,' by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

The Laving Age is published every Saturday, by F., Littell & Co., corner of Tre-mont and Bromfield streets, Bosion; Price 12 1-2 cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly tended to

POSTAGE FREE.-To all subscribers within 1500 miles, who remit in advance, directly to the office of publication, at Boston, the sum of Six dollars, we will continue the work beyond the year, as long as shall be an equivalent to the cost of the jostage:-thus virtually carrying out the plan of sending every nam's copy to him Postage FREE; placing our distant subscribers on the same footing as those nearer to us; and making the whole country our neighborhood,

We hope for such forme change in the law, or in the interpretation thereof as will enable us to make this offer to subscribers

E. LITTELL, & CO., Boston.

TRESCOTT & CO .-- Salem, Ohio, WHOLESALE Dealers in School, Miscelpa neous and Moral Reibun Books: Paper, Ink, and Stationery; Prugs and Medicines, Prints, Oils, and Dyestuff-; Pr. Townsend's Celebrates Savsaparilla; Fahnesteck's, McLaue's at d Se's ler's Vermituge and Pills; and all the Popular Medicines of the Day .- ALSO, BOOTS & SHOES an I Shoe Findings; Dry.

Goods and Groscries, &c. &c. . Western Farmers' Insurance Company, OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.

This Company was organized, and commenced issuing Policies the first of May, 1850. And, although it has been in operation but bout eight months, we are able to report as fallows:

Whole number of Policies issued, " am't of property insured, \$1,610,100 amount of Premium Notes, 8,479 8,479 of Cash Premiums,

of losses, 760
Balance of Cash Premiums above losses, 5,131 From the above it will be seen that we alady number more members than most of the Mutual Insurance Companies that have been in operation for the last ten years, and have more Cash on hand than any other Company in the State on so small an amount of risk. The astonishing success with which this Company has met is good evidence that it is one of the best institutions in the country; and it is believed that it stands unrivalled for liberality and fair

dealing. DIRECTORS: NOAR FREDERICK, ARTHUR BURBICK, ALEXANDER PATTERSON, EDWARD POWERS,

Joseph Oun. OFFICERS: N. FREDERICK, Prest. J. M. GILMAN, Fice Proft. J. Moclymonds, Treasurer. Lavi Martin, Sec. Wh. J. Bright, General Agent.

WM. J. BRIGHT, Attorney at Law, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O. Certing done to order, and all users Warranted. Prompt attention will be given to collections in North side, Main Street, two doors East of Trumbull and adjoining counties.

Nov. 23, '50.